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BOOK REVIEWS

The President's Control of Foreign Relations. By EDWARD S. CORWIN.
(Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press. 1917.
Pp. 216. \$1.50 net.)

The Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1917. By EDGAR E.
ROBINSON and VICTOR J. WEST. (New York: The Macmillan
Company. 1918. Pp. 428. \$1.75.)

The appearance of these two books within a year indicates an appreciation of timeliness as to theme and substance.

Professor Corwin, of Princeton University, says at the outset that his book was suggested by the numerous questions that have arisen during President Wilson's administration. He has gleaned from debates, reports and other sources to establish his thesis that the President controls foreign relations so far as they are controlled by the United States.

The book by Professors Robinson and West of Stanford University is devoted to the American foreign policy for the four years of President Wilson's first term. It is a fine compilation of useful material at the most critical period of our history. Part I. contains the development of the policy. Part II. is a chronology of the more important events in American foreign relations, and Part III. embraces ninety extracts from the more important utterances of the administration.

Far Western readers, as citizens of the United States, will be interested in the volume as a whole, but it is natural that they should have especial interest in the references to the President's Panama Canal policy, his attempt to adjust California's denial of the right of Japanese to own land in that State and America's attitude toward China.

The text of the book stops short of the Lansing-Ishii agreement (November 2, 1917), but it does include the President's policy toward China in his statement of March 18, 1913, two weeks after his inauguration. He refused to request a group of American bankers to participate in the Six-Power (Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Russia and the United States) loan to China. He said the scheme touched "very nearly the administrative independence of China itself;" and, further: "Our interests are those of the open door—a door of

friendship and mutual advantage. This is the only door we care to enter."

If a subsequent edition of the book brings the record down to date, the Lansing-Ishii notes will be included. It will then be shown that the United States recognizes that Japan has a special interest in China, but both the United States and Japan agree to maintain the policy of the open door in China.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

A History of the Pacific Northwest. By JOSEPH SCHAFER, PH. D.
(New York: The Macmillan Company. 1918. Pp. 307. \$2.25.)

This volume is a revised and rewritten account of the History of the Pacific Northwest which in the old form was widely known and used as a text-book and general guide to the study of the history of the Northwest. In rewriting it, Professor Schafer has developed the story along the general lines of the earlier work, but many parts of it, especially that dealing with the Oregon boundary negotiation, have been entirely rewritten in the light of new materials made available in the last twelve years. The size of the new book approximates that of the old volume, but the proportions are different. Broadly speaking, less space is given to the early history down to the beginning of the first American government on the Pacific, and the space gained thereby is very properly used in setting forth the progress of agriculture, industry and commerce, and in portraying the social and political changes that have taken place in recent times. This latter work is very happily done, and it will be exceedingly hard to find in a limited space a more accurate picture (not without its shadows) of the recent progress of the Northwestern States. Professor Schafer uses statistical material with sanity and moderation and interprets growth and change in the light of his seventeen years' residence in the region.

As in the earlier volume there is a frank recognition of the services rendered by the Hudson's Bay Company to the early settlers. Rivalry and religious jealousy growing out of competing missionary enterprises have been handled in a charitable and understanding manner, and Dr. Whitman maintains his proper place in the history of Oregon missions and is not the "Savior of Oregon."

The book is well written, exceedingly accurate and the wide use of the older edition promises a still wider use for the new edition which will meet the increasing demand for knowledge of the Pacific Northwest.

EDWARD McMAHON.